GHG/MS.

CITY OF DURBAN.

THIRTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1940.

* * * * *

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. E.A. Benson.
" Mrs. A.M.G. Maytom.
" Mr. R.G.L. Mathias.
" Mr. J.W. Wragge.
" Mr. G.F. Westgate.
The Mayor (ex-officio - Mr. Ellis Brown).

* * * * *

GHG/MS.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GALE STREET,
DURBAN.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND
CITY COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF DURBAN.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the activities of the City Health Department during the year ended 30th June, 1940.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G.H. GUNN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
<u>CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.</u>

CLIMATIC DATA.

Latitude : 30 degrees.

Longitude : 31 degrees.

Temperature : (Statistics kindly supplied by the City Engineer).

1939	Temperature Average	Humidity Maximum	Rainfall.
July	61.8	80	.31
August	64.1	79	.86
September	65.5	81	5.02
October	71.8	85	4.19
November	74.0	79	5.96
December	76.1	80	6.36
1940			
January	79.1	82	2.19
February	79.0	87	.87
March	77.7	78	2.46
April	77.0	75	2.43
May	69.0	80	7.29
June	60.0	79	4.01

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY:

The area of Durban and Suburbs inclusive of Townlands is 43,050 acres (67.26 sq. miles). The City is built on ground rising from sea level, being backed by hills running north and south, the soil of the valleys being very fertile.

ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUES:

1938 - 1939.	1939-1940.
£47,798,880	£48,100,100

For the year under review, the rates imposed were 6d. on land and 3d. on buildings (including water rate).

REPORT "A".

1. VITAL STATISTICS:

POPULATION:

	Census May, 1936.	Estimated at 31st July, 1940.
European	88.065	92.406
Coloureds	7,336	8.073
Natives	63.762	69.993
Asiatics	80,384	87.719
	239.547	258.191

The principal Vital Statistics for the year, corrected for outward transfer,

	European	Coloured	Natives	Asiatics	Total
Population	92,406	8.073	69.993	87.719	258.191
Birth Rates	20.3	46.9	14.4	46.2	28.8
Death Rates	10.2	20.2	21.9	17.5	16.2
Infantile Mortality - rates per 1000 live birth	47.3	145.1	547.4	115.6	157.4
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	3.2	28.9	51.2	0.5	9.5
Death rates from T.B. all forms per 1000 population.	0.41	4.8	2.8	1.7	1.6

BIRTHS:

The following births were registered in Durban during the year (figures for previous year in brackets):

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total.
Local births	1879 (1804)	379 (378)	1012 (529)	4150 (3927)	7420 (6638)
Local Illegitimate births	60 (53)	109 (110)	518 (227)	19 (22)	706 (412)
Still Births	41 (54)	20 (18)	77 (115)	148 (126)	286 (311)

BIRTH RATES:

European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
20.3 (19.9)	46.9 (48.5)	14.4 (8.1)*	46.2 (46.1)

* This figure is inaccurate and unreliable owing to incomplete registration of births.

Rates of natural increase, being the excess of births over death in proportion to population are as follows:

European	10.1	(10.2)	per 1,000
Coloured	26.7	(32.3)	" "
Asiatic	29.8	(18.6)	" "

Amongst Natives, 525 more deaths than births were recorded, but owing to the incomplete registration of births this conclusion is unreliable. This state of affairs will persist until slums within and adjacent to the Cit area have been eliminated.

Illegitimacy accounted for 3.2 per cent of the total European births, 28.5 for Coloureds, 51.2 for Natives and 0.4 for Asiatics.

DEATHS: (Figures for 1938-39 in brackets).

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total.
Local deaths all ages.	941 (876)	163 (125)	1537 (975)	1541 (1339)	4182 (3315)
Non-local residents.	147 (16)	16 (8)	948 (1018)	73 (71)	1184 (1302)

DEATH RATES:

European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
10.2 (9.6)	20.2 (15.9)	21.9 (14.2)	17.5 (16.5)

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total.
Local deaths	89 (81)	54 (38)	517 (355)	459 (332)	1119 (806)
Deaths of infants whose mothers came to Durban for confinement or were brought in suffering from illness which caused death	16 (16)	2 (3)	252 (215)	24 (10)	294 (244)

Europeans: The infantile mortality rate for the year is 47.3 as compared with 44.9 in the previous year.

Causes of Death were as follows:

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic		Total	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Congenital Causes	7	0.9	4	0.6	34	7.6	69	7.8	114	16.8
Prematurity	18	2.9	11	0.6	61	8.6	61	3.4	151	15.6
Diarrhoea	18	1.5	11	1.3	75	9.4	93	6.3	197	18.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	9	1.8	15	0.4	129	10.5	182	16.9	335	29.6
Other	37	2.8	13	1.3	218	5.7	54	4.6	422	14.5
	89		54		517		359		1119	

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Births, Male	979 (928)	198 (197)	521 (279)	2150 (2028)	3848 (3432)
" , Female	900 (876)	181 (181)	491 (250)	2000 (1899)	3572 (3206)
	1879 (1804)	379 (378)	1012 (529)	4150 (3927)	7420 (6638)
Infantile Deaths					
Male	56 (35)	31 (25)	273 (157)	245 (390)	605 (390)
Female	33 (46)	23 (13)	244 (198)	214 (416)	514 (416)
	89 (81)	54 (38)	517 (355)	459 (806)	1119 (806)
Notification of Still Births:					
Local	41 (50)	20 (17)	77 (113)	148 (126)	286 (306)
Imported	16 (10)	1 (1)	151 (83)	21 (12)	189 (106)
	57 (60)	21 (18)	228 (196)	169 (138)	475 (412)
Illegitimate Births:					
Local	60 (53)	109 (110)	518 (227)	19 (22)	706 (412)
Imported	2 (6)	6 (6)	638 (312)	- -	646 (324)
	62 (59)	115 (116)	1156 (539)	19 (22)	1352 (736)

The following tables show the percentage of Deaths at various age periods for European (Figures for 1938-39 in brackets).

Age Period	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Under 1 year	95 (81)	10.09 (9.25)
1 - 2 years	13 (17)	1.38 (1.94)
2 - 5 years	9 (10)	0.96 (1.14)
1 - 5 years	117 (108)	12.43 (12.33)
5 - 15 years	11 (12)	1.16 (1.37)
15 - 25 "	36 (42)	3.82 (4.79)
25 - 45 "	103 (107)	10.95 (12.21)
45 - 65 "	304 (273)	32.3 (31.17)
65 years and over	370 (334)	39.32 (38.13)
Total:	941 (876)	

Deaths from Certain Main Causes - Europeans.

Disease.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
Infective Intestinal Diseases) Enteric Fever, Dysentery,) Diarrhoea and Enteritis)	65 (25)	6.91 (2.86)
Cancer	113 (99)	12.2 (11.3)
Heart & Circulatory System	238 (204)	25.29 (23.17)
Diseases of the Nervous System	97 (87)	10.4 (9.93)
Diseases of Birth and Early Infancy	51 (42)	5.31 (4.79)
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	117 (99)	12.43 (11.3)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31 (43)	3.29 (4.89)
Other Tuberculosis	7 (7)	.75 (.79)
Genito Urinary	80 (54)	8. 5 (6.16)

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH : CITY CASES ONLY.

(Figures for 1938-39 in brackets)

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic.	
1. Cancer: Site of Disease.								
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	7	(5)	-	-	-	-	2	(-)
Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	53	(39)	1	(2)	7	(2)	14	(11)
Respiratory Organs	5	(2)	-	-	1	(-)	1	(-)
Uterus	3	(7)	-	-	1	(1)	4	(5)
Other Female Genital Organs	9	(3)	3	(1)	-	(-)	1	(3)
Female Urinary Organs	4	(1)	-	(-)	-	-	-	(1)
Breast	12	(10)	-	(1)	1	(1)	-	-
Male Genito Urinary Organs	4	(2)	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-
Skin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Various other Organs	14	(25)	1	(1)	-	(1)	10	(6)
Non Malignant Tumours	-	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	1	(-)
Tumours of undetermined nature.	1	(3)	-	-	4	-	-	-
	113	(99)	5	(6)	14	(7)	33	(26)
European death rate per 1,000	1.22	(1.09)						
2. Diseases of the Heart.	179	(152)	15	(12)	42	(74)	144	(113)
European death rate per 1,000	1.92	(1.51)						
3. Bronchitis, Pneumonia.	82	(99)	28	(24)	285	(165)	453	(378)
European death rate per 1,000	.88	(1.09)						
4. Influenza.	5	(5)	-	(-)	4	(3)	11	(12)
European death rate per 1,000	.055	(.055)						
5. Typhoid.	5	(6)	-	(-)	12	(7)	7	(4)
European death rate per 1,000	.055	(.066)						
6. Appendicitis.	3	(3)	-	(1)	5	(2)	7	(7)
European death rate per 1,000	.032	(.033)						
7. Tuberculosis.	38	(50)	29	(16)	187	(101)	157	(163)
European death rate per 1,000	.41	(.55)						
8. Diabetes.	7	(10)	-	(3)	1	(-)	9	(7)
European death rate per 1,000	.075	(.11)						
9. Apoplexy.	47	(31)	7	(5)	21	(39)	38	(30)
European death rate per 1,000	.51	(.34)						
10. Diseases of Kidneys.								
Nephritis	64	(43)	7	(4)	34	(9)	81	(63)
Other Diseases of kidneys	10	(4)	1	(-)	7	(-)	6	(2)
European death rate per 1,000	.81	(.52)						
11. Diseases of the Arteries.	55	(44)	1	(4)	12	(5)	5	(20)
European death rate per 1,000	.59	(.47)						
12. Diseases of the Liver.	10	(15)	-	(-)	3	(3)	12	(9)
European death rate per 1,000	.11	(.16)						

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH : CITY CASES ONLY. (Contd.)

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic.	
13. Accidents of Parturition.	4	(2)	1	(1)	6	(-)	5	(4)
European death rate per 1,000	.04	(.02)						
14. Old Age.	19	(23)	-	(-)	3	(2)	18	(6)
European death rate per 1,000	.21	(.25)						
15. Suicide.								
Poisoning	1	(5)	1	(3)	1	(1)	6	(4)
Hanging or Strangulation	2	(-)	-	(-)	2	(1)	5	(4)
Drowning	2	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Firearms	5	(2)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Cutting & Piercing Instruments.	-	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)	1	(-)
Other means	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)	4	(-)
16. Accident.								
Absorption of Poisonous Gas	-	(-)	-	(-)	1	(1)	-	(1)
Poisoning (not by gas)	1	(2)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Burns	3	(3)	1	(1)	12	(12)	22	(16)
Mechanical Suffocation	-	(-)	-	(-)	2	(-)	-	(-)
Drowning	4	(6)	-	(2)	4	(4)	7	(12)
Cutting Instruments	-	(-)	-	(2)	1	(5)	1	(2)
Injury in Quarries	-	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)
" by Machinery	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)	-	(-)
" " Railways	2	(2)	-	(-)	11	(3)	1	(1)
" " Motor Vehicles & Cycles	11	(9)	4	(3)	25	(17)	4	(8)
" " Other Crushing	1	(-)	-	(-)	4	(-)	-	(-)
" " Fall	9	(16)	-	(-)	9	(16)	8	(1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.
1939-1940.

Disease.	Borough E	Borough C	Borough N	Borough A	Imported E	Imported C	Imported N	Imported A
Infectious & Parasitic Diseases.								
Typhoid Fever	5	-	12	7	-	-	6	4
Measles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	3	-	2	1	-	-	2	-
Influenza	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Influenza (without Pulmonary complications).	5	-	4	9	-	-	7	-
Dysentery : Amoebic	2	2	80	6	-	-	41	-
" : Bacillary	4	1	10	2	-	-	2	-
" : Other	1	-	15	4	-	-	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C.S. Meningitis	-	-	8	-	1	-	2	-
Tetanus	2	-	5	1	1	-	1	2
T.B. of Respiratory System	31	27	175	145	6	4	276	15
T.B. of Central Nervous System	2	-	4	3	-	-	2	1
T.B. of Intestines & Peritoneum	1	1	2	3	-	-	5	1
T.B. of Vertebral Column	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
T.B. of Other Bones & Joints	1	-	1	3	-	-	3	-
T.B. of Genito Urinary System	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. Other Organs	1	1	3	2	-	-	1	-
Syphilis	-	1	62	13	-	-	29	-
Other Venereal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	[illegible]
Septicaemia (non-puerperal)	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	[illegible]
Bilharzia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant & Other Tumours.								
Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	7	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
" of Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	53	1	7	14	9	-	16	1
" of Respiratory Organs	5	-	1	1	1	-	4	-
" of Uterus	3	-	1	4	2	1	-	-
" of Other Female Genital Organs	9	3	-	1	2	-	1	-
" of Female Urinary Organs	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
" of Breast	12	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
" of Male Genito Urinary Organs	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
" of Skin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" of Other or unspecified organs	14	1	-	10	3	-	4	-
Non-malignant Tumours : Other sites	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tumours of Undetermined nature	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition and Other General Diseases.								
Rheumatic Fever	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	-
" Affections of the Heart	5	-	4	9	1	-	3	1
Diabetes	7	-	1	9	2	-	-	-
Scurvy	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Beri Beri	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pellagra	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	1
Rickets	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Simple Goitre	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Tetany	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Bloof and Blood-forming Organs.								
Haemophilia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pernicious Anaemia	3	1	-	4	5	-	3	1
Other Anaemias & Chlorosis	2	-	3	3	1	-	1	-
Leucaemia	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Lymphadenoma - Hodgkin's Disease	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-

Disease.	Borough				Imported			
	E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
Chronic Poisonings.								
Alcoholism	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Chronic Poisoning by other Organic Substances	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs.								
Encephalitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Meningitis	4	3	16	6	1	-	8	1
Other diseases of Spinal Cord	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage (Apoplexy)	47	7	21	38	2	-	9	1
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis	37	1	2	14	5	-	5	1
Hemiplegia	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other Paralyses of Unstated Origin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-
Infantile Convulsions	2	1	7	7	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	-	3	4	1	-	1	1
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Acute Endocarditis	6	-	1	6	-	-	2	1
Chronic "	11	-	3	13	4	-	6	-
Acute Myocarditis	39	3	10	31	6	-	10	-
Fatty Heart	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Myocardium	59	5	9	45	6	-	19	2
Angina Pectoris	30	1	-	10	3	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Heart	32	6	19	39	5	1	18	3
Aneurysm	7	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Arterio-Sclerosis	36	1	7	4	6	1	6	-
Other Gangrene	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of the Arteries	12	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Diseases of the Veins	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Diseases of the Larynx	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bronchitis : Acute	5	2	54	107	1	-	5	1
" : Chronic	4	1	4	46	-	-	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	47	16	129	213	5	2	61	8
Pneumonia : Lobar	14	6	76	65	-	-	28	1
" : Not otherwise defined	12	3	22	22	2	-	12	1
Empyaema	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Other Pleurisy	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pulmonary Congestion	15	4	10	10	2	-	2	1
Asthma	13	2	4	17	1	-	2	-
Pulmonary Emphysema	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	10	8	2	1	8	-
Miners' Phthisis (without T.B.)	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
" " (with T.B.)	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the Digestive System.								
Diseases of the Pharynx & Tonsils	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" of the Oesophagus	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach	2	1	6	2	-	-	2	-
Ulcer of Duodenum	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Stomach	5	1	3	7	-	-	5	-
Enteritis (under 2 years)	17	17	254	98	3	1	100	2
" (2 years and over)	3	-	13	26	-	-	9	-
Appendicitis	3	-	5	7	-	-	1	2
Hernia	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
Intestinal Obstruction	4	2	1	5	1	1	2	-
Other Diseases of the Intestines	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver (Alcoholic)	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
" Liver (non-alcoholic)	3	-	-	8	1	-	2	-
Acute Yellow Atrophy	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-

Code	Disease	Borough				Imported			
		E	C	N	A	E	C	N	A
165	Other Diseases of Liver	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
167	Other Diseases of Gall Bladder & Ducts	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
168	Diseases of the Pancreas	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
169	Peritonitis without stated cause	8	1	11	6	4	-	9	-
	<u>Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System & Annexa.</u>								
500	Nephritis : Acute	4	-	13	15	1	-	6	1
501	" : Chronic	34	6	16	62	5	1	15	4
502	" : Not otherwise defined	26	1	5	4	-	-	3	-
505	Other diseases of Kidneys	10	1	7	6	2	-	3	-
505	Diseases of Bladder	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
506	" of Urethra, Urinary Abscess etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
507	Diseases of the Prostate	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
510	Diseases of the Fallopian Tube	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
511	" of Uterus	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
513	Other Disease of Female Genital Organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>Diseases of Pregnancy & Puerperal State.</u>								
553	Other accidents of Pregnancy	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
554	Puerperal Haemorrhage	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
555	Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-
557	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
559	Other Accidents of Childbirth	4	1	6	5	2	-	8	1
	<u>Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.</u>								
01	Cellulitis - Acute Abscess	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-
02	Other Diseases of the Skin & its Annexa.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	<u>Diseases of the Bones & Organs of Locomotion.</u>								
50	Acute Infective Osteomyelitis & Periostitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Other Diseases of the Bones	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
	<u>Congenital Malformations.</u>								
05	Other congenital malformations	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
	<u>Diseases of Early Infancy.</u>								
50	Congenital Debility	7	1	34	39	2	-	4	-
51	Premature Birth	22	8	92	59	2	-	14	1
52	Injury at birth	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
53	Other Diseases of Early Infancy	20	6	74	48	2	-	37	1
	<u>Old Age.</u>								
00	Old Age	19	-	3	18	2	-	4	1
	<u>Deaths from Violence.</u>								
50	Suicide by Poisoning	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	-
52	" " Hanging or Strangulation	2	-	2	5	1	-	1	-
53	" " Drowning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Suicide : Firearms	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	" : Cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	-	1	1	-	-	8	-
8	" : Other means	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
50	Homicide by vehicles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	" by cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
52	" : Other means	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
55	Accidental Absorption of Poisonous Gas.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	Accidental Poisoning (not gas)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Accidental Burns	3	1	12	22	-	-	7	2

de	Disease	Borough E	Borough C	Borough N	Borough A	Imported E	Imported C	Imported N	Imported A
9	Mechanical Suffocation	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
0	Drowning	4	-	4	7	-	1	3	-
2	Injury by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4	Injury in Quarries	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5	" by Machinery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6	" " Railways	2	-	11	1	3	-	3	-
7	" " Motor Vehicles	11	4	22	4	1	1	5	-
8	" " Motor Cycles	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
2	" " Other Crushing	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
3	" " Fall	9	-	9	8	1	-	-	1
2	Electricity	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Accidental Violence	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
1	Causes of death ill-defined	17	2	27	44	2	-	28	5
		941	163	1537	1541	147	16	948	73

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR:

(Figures for 1938-39 in brackets).

1. Typhoid Fever.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic.
Local Cases	52 (40)	4 (4)	42 (45)	23 (18)
Imported Cases	1 (1)	- (-)	5 (4)	5 (7)

There were 5 European and 17 non-European deaths amongst residents during the year and the attack - and death-rates per 1,000 of the population are:

	European	Non-Europeans.
Attack-rate	0.55 (0.44)	.74 (0.41)
Death-rate	0.054 (0.66)	0.11 (0.06)

2. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Local Cases	3 (2)	- (4)	10 (2)	- (4)
Imported Cases	2 (1)	- (-)	2 (3)	- (-)

There were 8 Native deaths recorded during the year.

3. Scarlet Fever.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Local Cases	97 (78)	1 (2)	- (-)	2 (-)
Imported Cases	5 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

There were no deaths reported during the year.

4. Diphtheria.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Local Cases	194 (266)	21 (21)	16 (24)	23 (29)
Imported Cases	15 (-)	- (-)	4 (7)	2 (1)
Deaths recorded	3 (1)	- (1)	2 (2)	1 (2)

5. Erysipelas.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Local Cases	18 (18)	1 (2)	- (1)	1 (-)
Imported Cases	- (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

No Deaths recorded.

6. Poliomyelitis.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Local Cases	3 (2)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Imported Cases	1 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

	European		Coloured		Native		Asiatic.	
7. Opthalmia Neonatorum.								
Local Cases	1	(19)	2	(4)	8	(24)	10	(10)
Imported Cases	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(-)
No deaths recorded.								
8. Leprosy.								
Local Cases	-	(-)	1	(-)	2	(-)	-	(-)
Imported Cases	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
No deaths recorded.								
9. Puerperal Sepsis.								
Local Cases	4	(6)	1	(1)	5	(3)	6	(8)
Imported Cases	-	(1)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Deaths (Local)	-	(1)	-	(-)	1	(-)	2	(3)
Deaths (Imported)	-	(-)	-	(-)	3	(8)	-	(1)

Infectious Diseases Admitted to City Fever Hospital, Congella, during the Year.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total.
Diphtheria	193	23	22	25.	263
Scarlet Fever	82	1	-	-	83
Chicken Pox	25	7	131	3	166
Measles	155	23	170	9	357
Mumps	95	16	105	10	226
Pertussis	41	4	106	7	158
C.S. Meningitis	4	-	11	-	15
Influenza	1	-	-	-	1
Tick Bite Fever	1	-	-	-	1
Chicken Pox & Measles	2	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria & Mumps	1	-	-	-	1
German Measles	6	-	-	-	6
Trachoma	-	1	2	-	3
Observation	1	-	3	3	7
" : Typhoid	-	-	-	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	-	2	-	3
Typhoid Carrier	-	-	1	-	1
Vaccinia	-	-	1	-	1
Rash	-	-	6	-	6
Alastrin	-	-	1	-	1
Pleurisy (non-active Leprosy)	1	-	-	-	1
	609	75	561	58	1303

Ambulance Removals/.....

Ambulance Removals:

The following table sets out the number of cases conveyed in the Infectious Diseases Ambulances:

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
City Fever Hospital	439	66	100	22	627
Government Hospital	84	33	38	23	178
Other Hospitals	68	25	44	20	157
	591	124	182	65	962

Disinfecting Station & Laundry.

Return of Work Performed

Municipal Departments.

City Fever Hospital Disinfections	36,527
City Fever Hospital	169,039
City Baths	60,506
Ocean Beach	33,116
Other Departments	93,527
Total:	392,715

Articles from Private Premises	5,125
Rooms Disinfected	744
King Edward VIII Hospital	1,406,880
" " " " Disinfections	44,925
King George V Hospital	190,025
Entabeni Nursing Home	187,849
Durban Turf Club	3,200
Chronic Sick Hospital	155,492

VACCINATION (Courtesy, Deputy Chief Health Officer).

The following vaccinations of local residents were carried on during the year.

	Infant Vaccination	12 Year Old Vaccination
Successfully vaccinated	1413	612
Insusceptible to Vaccination	88	98
Postponed owing to illness	426	30
Exempted under Act 15 of 1933	160	-

3. TUBERCULOSIS.

	European		Coloured		Native*		Asiatic.	
(a) Notifications.								
Pulmonary:								
Local	70	(100)	51	(42)	375	(338)	256	(239)
Imported	1	(9)	4	(1)	12	(41)	13	(14)
Non-Pulmonary:								
Local	19	(9)	0	(3)	52	(38)	37	(24)
Imported	2	(-)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	(1)
(b) Deaths.								
Pulmonary (Local)	31	(43)	27	(14)	** 175	(86)	145	(147)
" (Imported)	6	(15)	4	(3)	276	(250)	15	(15)
Non-Pulmonary: (Local)	7	(7)	2	(2)	12	(15)	12	(16)
(Imported)	-	(3)	-	(-)	14	(24)	2	(1)

During last year, another attempt was made to promote a scheme for increased hospitalisation for Native Tuberculotics. The need for such a scheme has been stressed repeatedly from 1928 onwards, since when three concret proposals "the Hill Crest", "Camperdown" and "Congella" schemes were advanced for improving the hospitalization of Tuberculous patients and the clinical facilities for diagnosis and following-up. Hitherto, the position had been improved only by the erection of the King George V Hospital of 140 beds which however, proved insufficient to accommodate more than the European and coloured cases seeking admission. No improvement had been effected as regards the hospitalization of Natives and Indians with the result that among those races, infection was rife and mortality figures continued to increase yearly.

In July 1939 a hospitals co-ordination scheme was submitted on the bais of removing European patients from the City Fever Hospital Congella and utilising this accommodation for non-European tuberculotics. It was further proposed that the administration of the City Hospital - thus converted to a non-European basis - should be undertaken by the Provincial Administration as hospital authority for the adjacent King Edward VIII non-European general hospital. The non-European V.D. section of the City Hospital was already being administered by the Provincial Hospital Authority.

In addition the scheme provided for the appointment of a whole-time Specialist Tuberculosis Officer whose duties would be solely concerned wit the promotion of measures for the control of Tuberculosis in the City. It was also proposed to amplify the existing inadequate clinics by the establishment o a central clinic at Lancers Road, with branches at Congella and Gale Street.

The scheme was to be completed by the acquisition of :
A special type of mass-survey X-ray apparatus using a miniature-sized photographic plate which enabled routine diagnostic work to be done at a fraction of the cost involved in ordinary-sized X-radiography.

Objection/...

Objection was raised by the Natal Anti-T.B. Association to the principle of co-ordination, but it was pointed out that Tuberculosis - and for that matter, V.D. - were communicable or infectious diseases for the proper hospitalization of which the local authority could be made responsible.

By the end of the year no final decision had been taken in regard to hospitalization but Council's approval was obtained for the acquisition of a special x-ray apparatus designed to undertake mass examinations at the lowest possible cost and a sum of £2,250 was provided for capital expenditure together with £814 for the employment of a nurse radiographist and the part-time employment of a radiologist.

In June, a Native Medical Officer (Dr. Dhlamini) was appointed to the department for health educational work amongst the Native population. The Native Medical Officer will devote half his time to Tuberculosis and half to V.D. propaganda and prevention.

4. VENEREAL DISEASES:

(a) Cases treated at Out-patient Departments for year 1939-40.

	*European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic	Total
Addington Hospital	8,682	-	-	-	8,682
King Edward VIII Hospital	-	662	18,593	1,487	20,742
Indian African Clearing Station	-	-	72	2,210	2,282
McCord's Zulu Hospital	-	22	282	22	326
TOTAL:	8,682	684	18,947	3,719	32,032
Year 1938-39	14,354	519	10,527	3,656	29,056

(b) Cases admitted to Hospital.

	King Edward VIII	(1938-39)
Syphilis, Primary, Secondary	2,548	1,748
" Tertiary	2	11
" of Central Nervous System	-	1
" Congenital	127	81
Gonorrhoea	1,480	811
Other	99	51
Total:	4,256	2,703
Discharged Cured	4,176	2,486
Absconded	15	12
Deaths	9	41
Operations Performed	119	96

* Only Europeans are now being treated at Addington Hospital.

The number of cases attending the various clinics continues to increase steadily, the greatest proportional increase being noted in the case of Coloureds and Natives. The works performed by the six Native Health Assistants employed in following-up contacts of recognised cases, continues to improve in efficiency. It is intended to employ some Indian assistants on similar work for Indians in the near future. Propaganda work is being steadily developed in locations and compounds and is in large degree responsible for the steady development of the main clinic at the City Hospital, Congella and subsidiary clinics at the Indian African Clearing Station at McCord's Zulu Hospital.

Non-European 'follow-up' work began on the 9th August, 1939 with one Native Health Assistant who five months later was joined by a second. Shortly afterwards, four more were added.

From January to June 1940 there were 577 V.D. suspects of whom 290 were traced and all except 34 were found to be infected.

The main difficulty encountered in 'following-up' is the giving of incorrect addresses in notification forms. Consequently it is almost impossible to locate many patients.

The result of this branch of our activity is reflected in the annu report of King Edward VIII Hospital, Congella, which serves as receiving station for our cases.

The following is an extract from the report of the Medical Superintendent, King Edward VIII Hospital :

> "The response to new conditions was electric. So popular did the V.D. wards become, so dramatic were the results of treatment and so zealous were the Native Health Assistants in rounding up defaulters that the old organization now runs the risk of being swamped in the tide of popularity. It was known that there was a good deal of venereal diseases in Durban, but the actual extent of the diseases have certainly passed expectations.
>
> In 1938 the average number of in-patients was under 80. In 1939, without added accommodation, this number was more than doubled, and while this report is written April 1940 there are 200 in-patients. Our out-patients now attend at the rate of 2,000 per month.
>
> Here let it be said that the effects of educating the patients and their relations are unquestionably beginning to be felt. The V.D. wards may be overcrowded. Some of the patients may be of the lowest and most unpleasant type. There may be neither room nor facilities for recreation and amusement, yet the patients are learning so readily how beneficial are the results of adequate treatment and good feeding that they are prepared to put up with all other discomforts and there is seldom trouble in persuading them to stay in hospital, or to attend the clinic regularly."

In 'following-up' ascertained case contact-lines, every effort is made to trace infection sources to ensure attendance for treatment and to recall absconders.

It becomes obvious that increased in-patient accommodation will have to be provided at the Congella clinic in the near future. Plans are being prepared for a new V.D. In-patient block to accommodate 250 patients.

5. PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

Despite heavy military enlistments from this section, the work has been re-organised with the help of temporary staff to assist the nucleus of experienced men over military age. Measures of routine control have been maintained satisfactorily throughout the City during the year. The following records indicate the scope of work done:

Total number of visits to private business premises	26,962
Number of complaints investigated	1,634
Number of premises corrected of harbourage and infestation	3,043
Premises referred to District Inspectors for further action	795
Number of rodent baits laid	110,517
Number of traps set	13,456
Rodents caught by trapping	6,922
Suspect premises trapped for Plague index	216
Rodents sent to Government Laboratory for pathological examination	82

HARBOUR CONTROL (MAYDON WHARF).

Rats caught (Brown)	220
" " (other species)	1016
Mice caught	805
Carcasses examined at Government) Laboratory (Mice & Rats))	694

No plague infested rats were discovered on ships or in the Harbour areas during the year under review.

This information is supplied by Port Health Authority)

6. ENDEMIC CONTROL.

(a) Acute Intestinal Diseases.

Deaths due to infective intestinal diseases during the year were more than double those of the preceding year. No other result can be expected in view of the unfavourable conditions for the spread of those diseases mainly through the medium of infected vegetables produced and prepared for market in gardening areas equipped with the most rudimentary facilities for cleanliness whither as regard fertilising the land or preparing the products for market. Lack of proper water supply and sanitation must continue to increase the risk attached to the consumption of vegetables in the raw state. The sooner market-gardening conditions are improved in those respects, the sooner may we expect a diminution in the mortality from acute infective intestinal diseases. This is where control of endemic disease links up with town-planning, slum clearance and re-housing most significantly.

In June an epidemic of Enteric Fever broke out at the Native Location, Mowat's Quarries, involving seventeen cases, but no deaths. This Native Location is in a shocking condition and should be demolished at the earliest opportunity. As a result of the epidemic, Corporation water was laid on and some forth privy pails installed as a means of suitably disposing of stercus. The whole location however should be abandoned in favour of new accommodation on an elevated site accross the Umbilo river.

The/.....

The question of establishing a municipal laboratory for the purpose of routine investigation and control of intestinal infections was again investigated with no better fate than before. In last year's report, the useful functions of a municipal laboratory were discussed in detail and their relation to control of endemic and epidemic disease and pests. In any case research work has been abandoned for the period of hostilities.

(b) MALARIA.

	European	Coloured	Native	Asiatic
Notifications	2	23	-	-
Deaths (Local)	5	9	-	-
Deaths (Imported)	5	5	-	-

Ditches cleared - 469,491
Land cleared - 63
Larvaecide used - 3,998

7. WATER SUPPLY. (By courtesy of the City and Water Engineer).

WATER: Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

(a) Chemical.

Colour - Good
Turbidity - Nil
Sediment - Nil
Re-actinn - 0.8

Results expressed in parts of 100,000

Total Solids	9.44
Loss on Ignition	1.44
Chlorine	2.40
Nitrites & Nitrates	Nil
Saline Ammonia	0.003
Albumoid Ammonia	0.008
Total Hardness	3.97
Permanent Hardness	2.64
Iron	Trace
Poisonous Metals	Nil.

(b) Bacteriological.

	B. Coli Present in ml.	Percentage
Town Supply	Absent 100	85.5
	Present 100 Absent 80	12.0
	Present 80 Absent 60	2.5

(c) Service Reservoirs.

There are 21 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 28,189,000 gallons.

Purification.

The raw water was treated and passed through Slow sand-filters at both the Umlaas and Coedmore Works; At Northdene there is a dual system of filtration comprising a primary filtration through a Rapid Gravity Plant and secondary filtration through Slow Sand Filter Beds. In all cases the filtered water is sterilized by treatment with liquid chlorine with completely effective results.

The Emergency Pumping Scheme on the Umgeni River to deal with 5 million gallons per day was completed during the year. Here again the dual system of filtration has been adopted and the filtered water is sterilized by the Chloramine System.

The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 13,000,000 gallons.

Bacteriological Examination.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations are made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters and weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory in Durban, yielding results comparable with those of any water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is a standard set by the Metropolitan Water Board and is the highest sought anywhere.

192 samples were taken and submitted to Government Laboratory for bacteriological examination plus 47 samples submitted to City Analyst for chemical examination.

All samples were certified to be satisfactory.

8. SEWERAGE SECTION (By courtesy of the City and Water Engineer).

The Cleansing Section of the City and Water Engineer's Department is responsible for the Conservancy, Refuse Removal and Disposal and Street Cleaning Services, the management of the Magazine and Umbilo Indian barracks and the issue of rations to Indian employees of the Corporation. It is also responsible for the management of the Corporation Cemeteries, and the control of all privately-owned Cemeteries in the City.

The following summary of the operation of the Section bearing on the health and sanitary conditions of the City has been submitted by the City and Water Engineer:

CEMETERIES.

Three additional Cemetery Keepers were appointed during the year to take charge of the Corporation Cemeteries in the Outer Areas, and these are now all under direct control. Strict supervision is maintained over all private cemeteries. A careful check of all death returns is made, so that the Department learns where all bodies have been buried.

The total number of interments was 5,982 of which 990 were in private cemeteries.

FREE BURIALS.

202 free burials were carried out during the year, as against 178 in the previous year.

CREMATIONS.

There were 247 cremations during the year, showing an increase of 49 over the 1938-39 figures.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

The Conservancy, Refuse Removal and Street Cleaning operations, which constitute the actual Cleansing Services, were carried out with regularity and efficiency.

Conservancy.

Stercus removal services have been continued in the areas of the City where waterborne sewerage is not yet available. 9,189 pails were in use, showing an increase of 912 over the previous year.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The quantity of refuse removed shows a steady increase, and totalled 273,242 cubic yeards. Most of the rubbish was disposed of by "controlled tipping", the method approved by the Ministry of Health in England, but here we have the additional advantage of using the rubbish mostly for the reclamation of swampy areas.

Fly Destruction.

Continuous precautions are taken to prevent fly breeding in the deposits.

Dead Animals.

260 dead animals were removed and buried.

Salvage.

Shortly after the outbreak of war a start was made to reover from the refuse such articles as might be of value to the community. To the end of the year the following quantities of goods were collected and disposed of:

54½ tons Rags.
1,670 doz. milk bottles.
1,928 lbs. bones.
322 metal drums.

Street Cleaning.

Routine street sweeping maintains the City's attractiveness and reputation for cleanliness. 46,570 cubic yards of street sweepings were removed and disposed of at various rubbish tips.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

During the year new public conveniences were constructed and brought into use at the following points:

Berea Park ...	European.
Bartle Road ...	European
South Beach ...	European
Stella Park ...	European
Randles Road ..	Coloured

9. MEAT SUPPLIES/....

. MEAT SUPPLIES.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was as ollows:

	Bovines.	Swine.	Sheep and Goats.
1939/40	38,454	32,679	256,112

arcases, Organs or Parts Condemned.

o. of Carcases	1246	2055	1603
ortion of Carcases eight in Pounds:	439,216 lbs.	11,586 lbs.	559,576 lbs.

Routine health supervision over butchers' shops, cold torages, markets, meat transport vehicles etc. continues to be maintained t a high level of efficiency.

. MILK SUPPLY.

Regular inspections of all dairies and milk depots were arried out and the following samples were taken for bacteriological nd chemical examination:

Chemical ...	165
Bacteriological	187
Routine Water	47

Of the 165 samples of milk taken for chemical examination, failed to reach the standard set down in the Foods, Drugs and Disinfecants Act. Prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in each ase.

There were 187 samples of milk dubmitted for bacteriological xamination and of these 93 failed to comply with the By-law standards of urity. In all cases, the dairyman concerned was "warned" and, in ddition, given advice and instruction regarding improved dairy anagement and hygienic production of milk.

OVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

In two instances during the year positive samples of ilk were obtained as a result of biological test. At one of the dairies oncerned 295 cows were clinically examined and a sample of milk was taken rom every animal affected with Mastitis however alight.

In all 44 samples were examined microscopically for vidence of T.B. infection, but with negative results. Two other cows owever showing clinical symptoms of the disease were destroyed, and in oth, tubercular lesions were present.

The animal responsible for the original infected sample f milk was not located during my inspections. There is a history of 3 ows having been sent to the abattoir for slaughter prior to my visit, and ecords of these show they were affected with tubercular lesions in a eneralised form, so it is probable that one or more of these may have been he culprit. However, after my inspections were concluded a sample of ilk (which was mixed as far as possible) was sent to the Laboratory and ubmitted to the biological test, in order to ascertain if any infection till existed. The result was negative, and a further test some six onths later gave a similar result. In the second instance, a herd of 35 ows was inspected and 9 samples of milk obtained from those affected with astitis. Microscopical examination of these were negative for T.B. nfection.

There/.......

There was a history of 2 animals having been sold to Natives prior to my visit as being unprofitable (bad-doers) and it is quite possible one or both of these may have been responsible for the infection. Later tests of milk from this herd have proved negative. This would appear satisfactory to a certain extent, but one would be more satisfied could the offending animal be definitely ascertained. This however, is often impossible owing to the length of time occupied by the biological test as movements of infected animals take place during the period, as has occurred in the two instances described.

Although the biological test is a very satisfactory and delicate method of detecting the presence of T.B. infection in milk, the time that elapses, 6-8 weeks before a decision can be arrived at, although unavoidable, is somewhat unsatisfactory for the reason given above.

In order to obviate this, I have made use of the microscopical method of examining milk. Tubercle bacilli are not excreted in the milk unless there are tubercular lesions in the udder. Making use of this knowledge, I inspect and sample milk obtained from all animals affected with any udder infection. Miscropical examination is quite sufficient to detect the presence of tubercle bacilli.

In the routine inspection of dairies the method of milk examination is satisfactory and rapid.

To date, approximately 2000 animals have been inspected and 290 samples of milk have been microscopically examined. In one instance an infected sample of milk was detected in this manner. When the affected animal was destroyed lesions of disease were found to be generalised and advanced. It is of interest to note that a sample of milk from the dairy had been submitted to the biological test some few weeks prior to my visit of inspection. The report was returned as negative some 3 weeks after the animal had been destroyed. The milk from this animal had apparently not been included in the sample sent to the Laboratory. This possibility opens up the question of mixed milk. As no sample obtained from a dairy is a representative mixed sample, can the biological test be of much practical value under existing conditions? I submit that the microscopical examination of milk samples is more satisfactory from all aspects. It is rapid, satisfactory and reliable owing to the fact that it represents the result of examination of the whole herd. I am convinced that more reliance can be placed upon it than upon the examination of a sample of milk which represents only a small proportion of the herd. The instance I have cited I think verifies my contention.

As the result of the routine examination of herds, 15 cows with clinical evidence of the disease have been destroyed. Undoubtedly a large percentage of infected animals exist in all herds, the disease being in a latent form which could only be discovered by appropriate Tuberculin testing. In the very great majority of cases the disease is localised and would remain queiscent during the animals lifetime. In other cases, however, the disease progresses and later becomes clinically manifest with an occasional tubercular mastitis. Such a statement need cause no concern as I am convinced that there is no danger to public health from drinking milk from infected animals as long as the mammary gland is free from infection. I have examined milk in several instances from cows with clinical evidence of the disease but with normal udders, and in no case have tubercle bacilli been demonstrated.

A large number of dairy cows are sent to the abattoir for various reasons, such as being non-profitable, chronic advanced cases of mastitis, or incurable cases of lameness, etc. Such animals in good condition command a good price as beef. I receive regular notification from the abattoir of any of the carcasses of these animals which have lesions of tuberculosis. The number reported last year ending June 30th 1940 was 38. In 12 of them the lesions were described as being generalized and in the remaining 26 as

localised/......

localized. None of the latter was wholly condemned as being unfit for food.

MASTITIS:

This condition is prevalent, every dairy having a number of animals affected in some degree.

The disease exists in various forms and types such as acute, sub-acute and chronic; due to different species or groups of organisms. The sub-acute and chronic forms are the most common and although apparent recovery occurs in many cases, there is always a loss of milk production due to loss of secreting tissue - replaced by mammary fibrosis. The amount of milk lost from this cause varies with the extent of the lesion. In some instances it may be as much as 50% rendering such cows unprofitable. The type of organism stated to be mainly responsible for the condition at least in the majority of cases is "Streptococcus Agalactiae". This is not my experience however. I have detected this organism in some cases, but by far the greatest number are due to Staphylococcus infection. Out of the 209 samples of milk mentioned previously as having been examined for tubercle infection in only 6 was Strept. Agalactiae present.

The etiology of mastitis is still rather obscure. No doubt flies play a prominent part in its spread, but whether cows are housed on bedded floors or cement floors appears to make no appreciable difference to the incidence of the disease. It is commonly stated that infection is carried by milkers hands. This statement is rather difficult to follow, as if this were so, one would expect practically all the cows allotted to one milker (if one case exists) to become infected, but in practice this is not the case as infected udders appear at various parts for the milking shed.

From observation I have noticed that the incidence of the disease is very much less among cows that are efficiently "stripped" after milking. This is particularly noticeable among some of the Indian dairies where the calves are allowed to "strip" the cows after milking, which is thus done much more efficiently than by hand. It is noted also in a few European dairies where regular and efficient "stripping" is carried out after each milking. The difference in the percentage of infected udders in herds when efficient stripping is carried out and in those where it is not, is very striking.

The hygienic conditions of dairies in general and the methods of producing milk are satisfactory. In this connection however, where the keeping quality of milk is impaired (early souring) the condition is due to an excessive number of organisms which impregnate the milk through the use of unclean buckets, cans and other metal containers. This is responsible, from my observation, for the vast majority of unclean milk samples probably as much as 90%. The trouble is due to a film of cassium which is deposited on the surface, which are mostly scratched and roughened from continual scrubbing with the various compounds in use. The film is very difficult to remove effectively without the use of much labour and time. What is required is some method of dissolving this film and to this end I have used many types of material and the work is still proceeding.

11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES.

Through faulty and clumsy packing, the use of unclean containers and the careless dressing of poultry, the foodstuffs sent for sale at the City Market require constant attention as evidenced by the list of condemnations.

Dressed Turkeys	36	Dressed Fowls	3442
" Geese	22	" Ducks	148
Pigeons	75	Guinea Fowls	12
Venison (lbs)	1189	Hares	4
Nuts (bags)	4	Buck (Carcases)	8
Butter (lbs)	178	Biltong (lbs.)	189
Green Beans (bags)	82	Eggs (doz)	94
Chutney (bottles)	9	Cabbages (bags)	36
Oranges (pockets)	40	Tomatoes (boxes)	25
Pickles (bottles)	30	Plums (trays)	17
Potatoes (bags)	11	Cream (cartons)	6
		Cheese (cartons)	198

OTHER CONDEMNED

58 cases Biscuits.	Sausages	10 lbs.
23 Pockets Sugar	Mincemeat	12 lbs.

* * * * * * * *

12. CHILD HEALTH (by Dr. K. McNeill, Medical Officer, Child Health Section)

In the statistical report which follows, the figures speak for themselves.

A further detailed analysis of 5,000 consecutive cases attending the stationary European Clinic at Gale Street, made by Dr. Isobel Robertson, Assistant Medical Officer in the Child Health Section of the Public Health Department, is also appended. This gives an interesting summary of the type of work undertaken at all clinics.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE WORK DURING 1939-40.

Two new branches of Child Health activities have been explored this year, both of considerable importance, viz.

(1) Mothercraft Instruction to Young Girls. ✓
(2) Physical Culture. ✓

(1) Mothercraft Instruction.

Lectures have been given by Miss Eckhoff - one of the Mothercraft trained health visitors employed by this Section of the Public Health Department - (a) to school girls attending domestic science classes, (b) to a detachment of the Red Cross Association and (c) to Girl Guides. Health instruction given at this age period is real preventive work and if universally adopted as an essential part of the school curriculum, would greatly minimise the work done at Child Health Centres.

(2) Physical Culture.

A Physical Culturist with Margaret Morris Diplomas - Miss George - was appointed to the staff in May, 1940. The posture of every toddler brought to the Clinic is gone over by Miss George and any defects noted. After the child has been medically examined, suitable exercises are advised and carried out.

As with all new movements, it is a little difficult to get the complete co-operation of all parents - especially those of the children in most need of attention, but a good and necessary branch of the work has been well started.

Owing to the war, no extension of Child Health work other than the above has been carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not be too long before more Native and Indian staff can be employed to extend the work, which so far has only been touched on among these races.

	EUROPEAN CLINICS.			NON-EUROPEAN CLINICS.				
	GALE STREET	MOBILE CLINICS Caravan and Vans.	TOTAL.	BROOK ST. & GALE ST. CENTRES and MOBILE CLINICS. (Vans)			TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
				C.	N.	A.		
Total sessions for children....	267	579	846	128	219	259	606	1452
Total no. ante-natal sessions..	37	-	37	10	2	119	131	168
Total attendance at clinics....	15004	15342	30346	4096	8959	9926	22981	53327
New cases out of above number..	1620	780	2400	460	1667	2667	4794	7194
No. of toddlers and pre-school children attending clinic....	611	816	1427	260	349	561	1170	2597
No. of infants under 1 year attending clinic............	980	398	1378	264	660	920	1844	3222
Total attendance of infants....	6789	6228	13017	1461	2382	2826	6669	19686
No. of nursing mothers attending clinic..................	679	314	993	221	661	835	1717	2710
No. of expectant mothers attending clinic..................	73	-	73	20	2	602	624	697
Total attendances of expectant mothers....................	117	-	117	22	3	842	867	984
No. of clinic mothers attending for advice on family spacing.	27	-	27	3	-	-	3	30
Total attendances of clinic mothers for advice on family spacing.....................	30	-	30	3	-	-	3	33
No. of test feeds given........	706	176	882	108	137	132	377	1259
No. of mothers instructed in treatment of minor ailments.	1257	689	1946	293	1092	1106	2491	4437
No. of health talks and demonstrations given............	2015	1783	3798	466	1370	1801	3637	7435

NO. OF CASES REFERRED.

	E.	C.	N.	A.
To Doctors...............	131	3	1	-
" Hospital...............	194	48	166	113
" District Nurses........	30	1	2	5
" Societies..............	24	10	10	3

CASES PASSED FOR DAY NURSERY.

Europeans	60
Coloureds	3
Natives..	9

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

From May, 1940.

	Europeans	Coloureds.
No. of postures assessed......	46	11
No. attending classes.........	42	3
Total attendance.............	110	9

EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO SERVICE.

133 new female entrants to the Municipal Service were medically examined.

NURSING HOMES.

Sixteen Nursing Homes were inspected during the year.

FOOD DISTRIBUTED.

EUROPEANS.

	GALE STREET	MOBILE CLINICS Caravan and Vans.	BROOK ST. & GALE ST. CENTRES and MOBILE CLINICS. (Vans)		
			C.	N.	A.
No. of cases receiving dried milk free...	35	21	22	9	27
Amount of dried milk given free.........	767½ lbs.	617 lbs.	556½	251½	714½ lbs.
No. of cases receiving dried milk at cost and reduced prices....................	6	4	8	19	19
Amount of dried milk sold at cost and reduced prices......................	83 lbs.	128 lbs.	106½	224½	269½ lbs.
No. of cases receiving cow's milk free...	125	-	24	1	10
Amount of cow's milk given free.........	27839 pts.	-	4203	306	2442 pts.
No. of cases receiving condensed milk free	1	-	-	1	5
Amount of condensed milk given free.....	21 tins	-	-	10	12 tins.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL.
DURBAN.........................	63	20	123	134	340
GREENWOOD PARK.................	5	5	34	31	75
SYDENHAM.......................	5	10	42	65	122
MAYVILLE.......................	-	9	219	93	321
UMHLATUZANA....................	13	3	31	23	70
SOUTH COAST JUNCTION...........	3	7	68	113	191
	89	54	517	459	1119
IMPORTED.......................	16	2	252	24	294
TOTAL:	105	56	769	483	1413

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Infantile deaths during 1939-40	56	33	89
Registered births during 1939-40.	979	900	1879

This equals 47.36 deaths per 1000 births and represents the EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for GREATER DURBAN.

COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Infantile deaths during 1939-40	31	23	54
Registered births during 1939-40.	198	181	379

This equals 142,48 deaths per 1000 births and represents the COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for GREATER DURBAN.

NATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Infantile deaths during 1939-40	273	244	517
Registered births during 1939-40	521	491	1012

This equals 510.87 deaths per 1000 births and represents the NATIVE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for GREATER DURBAN.

ASIATIC INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

	Male	Female	TOTAL.
Infantile deaths during 1939-40	245	214	459
Registered births during 1939-40	2150	2000	4150

This equals 110.6 deaths per 1000 births and represents the ASIATIC INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE for GREATER DURBAN.

Number of deaths who attended clinic or were visited by Health Visitors:-

GREATER DURBAN.

Europeans..............	37
Coloureds..............	16
Natives................	45
Asiatics...............	1

Attended only.			Health visited only.				Health visited and attended.			
C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C.	N.	A.
5	19	1	27	9	17	-	5	2	9	-

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number of deaths from causes due to childbirth:-

GREATER DURBAN.	
Europeans	5
Coloureds	-
Natives	14
Asiatics	11

DEATH RATE.	
Europeans	2.66
Coloureds	-
Natives	13.83
Asiatics	2.6

MATERNAL DEATHS attended by:-	E.	C.	N.	A.
Midwife throughout.............	-	-	-	-
Doctor.........................	3	-	-	-
Both...........................	-	-	-	3
Hospital or Nursing Home........	2	-	11	6
No particulars..................	-	-	3	2
TOTAL:	5	-	14	11

INFANTILE DEATHS.

GREATER DURBAN - EUROPEANS.

CAUSE.	Weeks			Months.			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Whooping Cough........................	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Premature Birth.......................	17	-	-	1	-	-	18
Congenital Debility and Marasmus.....	2	-	2	-	-	1	5
Injury at Birth.......................	12	-	-	-	1	1	14
Congenital Malformation.............	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..............	2	-	-	1	4	8	15
Dysentery.............................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bacillary Dysentery..................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction..............	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia....................	-	1	2	1	-	2	6
Lobar Pneumonia......................	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Pulmonary Congestion................	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Larynx..............	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis.............................	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Convulsions...........................	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Acute Osteomyelitis..................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis of the Central Nervous System.........................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sudden Death.........................	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Other Diseases of Infancy...........	7	-	1	1	1	1	11
TOTAL:	44	3	7	6	11	18	89

INFANTILE DEATHS.

GREATER DURBAN -COLOUREDS.

CAUSE.	Weeks.			Months.			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Whooping Cough......................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Premature Birth.....................	10	1	-	-	-	-	11
Congenital Debility and Marasmus....	2	-	-	1	-	1	4
Injury at Birth.....................	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.............	-	-	2	1	3	5	11
Tuberculosis of the Intestines......	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Bronchitis....................	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Broncho Pneumonia...................	-	1	-	3	-	5	9
Lobar Pneumonia.....................	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pneumonia...........................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis...........................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Osteomyelitis.................	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Accidental Burns....................	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilis............................	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy..	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
TOTAL:	14	3	3	9	7	18	54

INFANTILE DEATHS.

GREATER DURBAN - NATIVES.

CAUSE.	Weeks.			Months.			TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Whooping Cough..........................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Premature Birth.........................	49	6	1	3	1	1	61
Congenital Debility and Marasmus.......	10	3	4	6	8	1	32
Injury at Birth.........................	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
Congenital Malformation of the Heart...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other congenital malformations.........	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis................	3	2	5	36	50	76	172
Amoebic Dysentery......................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever......................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tumour of the Digestive Organs.........	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis............;.................	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Diseases of the kidney and adhexa	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis.............................	-	-	1	8	10	13	32
Broncho Pneumonia......................	-	-	1	3	19	32	55
Lobar Pneumonia........................	1	1	-	6	5	10	23
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)......	-	1	-	5	6	4	16
Pulmonary Congestion...................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other diseases of Respiratory System...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the Thymus Gland...........	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Simple Meningitis......................	1	-	-	1	1	2	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis..............	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System.......	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miliary Tuberculosis...................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Syphilis....................	5	4	4	13	12	8	46
Convulsions............................	-	2	-	-	1	2	5
Tetany.................................	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pellagra...............................	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Haemophylia............................	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burns - Accidental.....................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other general diseases.................	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Other diseases peculiar to infancy.....	19	5	3	-	3	4	34
TOTAL:	101	25	20	83	121	167	517

INFANTILE DEATHS. GREATER DURBAN - ASIATICS.

CAUSE.	Weeks. 0-1	Weeks. 1-2	Weeks. 2-4	Months. 1-3	Months. 3-6	Months. 6-12	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR.
Premature Birth......................	42	8	-	5	3	3	61
Congenital Debility and Marasmus.......	20	10	5	13	7	8	63
Injury at Birth.......................	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Congenital Malformation of Heart.......	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other congenital malformations.........	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis................	-	4	5	20	19	41	89
Ulcer of Duodenum......................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Appendicitis...........................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction.................	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Acute Nephritis........................	-	-	-	1	1	3	5
Bronchitis.............................	6	9	4	17	13	12	61
Broncho Pneumonia......................	-	-	6	27	29	33	95
Lobar Pneumonia........................	-	-	-	4	6	3	13
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)......	3	-	-	-	2	1	6
Whooping Cough.........................	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Influenza..............................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Measles................................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases.............	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rheumatic Heart Diseases...............	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Heart disease (general)................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Simple Meningitis......................	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Tetanus................................	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convulsions............................	-	1	-	2	-	2	5
Tuberculosis of Central Nervous System.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chronic Disseminated Tuberculosis......	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital Syphilis....................	-	1	1	2	3	2	9
Pellagra...............................	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scurvy.................................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rickets................................	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Acute Abscess..........................	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Burns..................................	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drowning...............................	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Infanticide............................	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	11
TOTAL:	86	38	24	94	88	129	459

INFANT DEATHS FROM ENTERITIS AND DYSENTERY - FEEDING.

	E.	C.	N.	A.
Breast Fed.	2	4	10	7
Breast fed and cow's milk.	-	-	2	2
Breast Fed and Glaxo.	-	-	1	-
Breast Fed and Lactogen.	-	-	-	1
Breast Fed and Nestles Condensed Milk.	-	-	5	1
Breast Fed and Strained Oats.	-	-	2	-
Breast Fed and Mealie Meal.	-	-	1	-
Cow's Milk.	3	2	7	1
Cow & Gate.	2	-	-	-
Glaxo.	-	-	1	-
Lactogen.	3	1	5	5
Allenburys.	1	-	-	-
Nestles Condensed Milk.	2	-	4	4
Nutrine and Cow's Milk.	-	2	2	2
Semolina and Cow's Milk.	-	-	1	-
Ncumbe and Cow's Milk.	-	-	5	-
Mabela and Cow's Milk.	-	-	1	-
Strained Oats and Cow's Milk.	-	-	1	-
Nutrine, Oats and Glaxo.	-	-	1	-
Strained Oats and Nestles Condensed Milk.	-	1	2	-
Nutrine and Nestles Condensed Milk.	-	1	5	-
Maltella and Nestles Condensed Milk.	-	-	-	1
Unable to trace.	3	-	31	8
Insufficient address.	1	-	86	57
TOTAL:	17	11	173	89

ANTE NATAL WORK.

	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL.
Number of expectant mothers attending clinic...	73	20	2	602	697
Total number of attendances.	117	22	3	842	984

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

NUMBER OF PRACTISING MIDWIVES.

	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL.
No. of trained midwives practising in Durban	39	3	1	-	43
" " " " who have resigned from list.	3	-	-	-	3
No. of trained midwives deceased.	1	-	-	-	1
" " " " who cannot be traced.	4	-	-	-	4
" " " " removed from List at own request.	4	-	-	-	4
No. of trained midwives added to List.	10	-	-	-	10
No. of trained midwives practising in Durban.	13	3	1	180	197
No. of untrained midwives who have resigned from List.	2	-	-	-	2
No. of untrained midwives deceased.	-	-	-	5	5
" " " " who have ceased to practise or who cannot be traced.	1	-	-	12	13
No. of untrained midwives removed from List	4	-	-	-	4
" " " " added to List.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of women practising midwifery who have been warned not to practise unless they apply to be put on the List.	-	-	1	7	8

	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL.
INSPECTION OF BAGS, EQUIPMENT, REGISTERS, CHARTS ETC. AT THE CHILD HEALTH CENTRES.					
No. of inspections of trained midwives' equipment..............................	96	9	3	-	108
No. of inspections of untrained midwives' equipment..............................	48	10	-	981	1039
VISITS.					
Visists paid to midwives in their homes...	127	12	1	236	376
No. of confinements attended by untrained midwives, supervised................	-	-	-	20	20
No. of false alarms......................	-	-	-	23	23
No. of visits paid to Lying-in-Homes......	82	-	2	1	85
" " ante-natal visits................	749	350	-	1	1100
" " post-natal visits................	56	31	6	63	156
" " maternal deaths visited..........	6	-	19	16	41
" " cases of Puerperal Sepsis visited.	5	-	5	7	17
" " " " Ophthalmia Neonatorum visited.	1	6	34	44	85
" " " " Venereal Diseases visited.	-	2	14	25	41
" " Stillbirths visited................	28	25	270	239	562
" " other visits........................	-	-	-	-	-
" " ante-natal clinics...................	36	12	-	96	144
TUITION.					
No. of lectures and demonstrations to untrained midwives........................	-	-	42	84	126
No. of times maternity film shown to midwives	1	-	2	3	6
" " untrained midwives attending classes	-	-	7	108	115
" " " " examined.........	-	-	1	9	10
" " " " passed examination	-	-	1	9	10
" " midwives' bags replenished..........	-	8	-	458	466
" " " " sterilised at Child Health Centres after septic cases........	1	1	-	4	6
No. of midwives' dressings sterilised at Child Health Centres....................	-	-	-	147	147
No. of midwives' new bags equipped at Child Health Centres.........................	-	-	-	19	19

Trained practising midwives' bags are examined every three months.

Untrained practising European and Coloured midwives' bags are examined every three months.

Untrained practising Indian midwives' bags are examined every month.

Maternity bags are equipped and sold to untrained midwives who have attended the full course of lectures and demonstrations and passed the examination set by the Child Health Section at 12/6d. each (less than cost price).

Takings for maternity bags during the year amount to £12. 0. 0.

13. PROSECTUIONS.

Law or By-law relating to	Cases	Convictions	Dismissals	Fines £. s. d.
1. Milk below standard	4	3	1	17. 0. 0.
2. Prevention o f mosquito development	2	2	-	3.10. 0.
3. Delivery/Sale of milk without licence	4	4	-	22. 10. 0.*
4. Foodstuffs below standard	7	7	-	19. 10. 0.
5. Nuisances	3	2	1	6. 0. 0.*
6. Non-compliance with Closing Orders	3	3	-	10. 0. 0.+
	23	21	2	78. 10. 0.

* £10. 0. 0. suspended.

\+ £ 5. 0. 0. suspended for 12 months.

SAMPLES OF FOODSTUFFS TAKEN -

JULY 1ST, 1939 TO JUNE 31ST, 1940.

Article	Number of samples taken	Number of samples satisfactory	No. of samples not satisfactory	Action taken.
Ice Cream	42	33	9	Prosecution and Warning Letters
Lard	3	3	-	
Cream	25	25	-	
Sausages	4	3	1	Warning Letter
Curry Powder	9	9	-	
White Pepper	2	2	-	
Butter	4	4	-	
Pea Nut Butter	1	1	-	
Flour	1	-	1	(Not stated in Records)
Apples	2	2	-	
Ghee	1	-	-	(" ")
Cape Marrow	1	1	-	
	95	83	12	

14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Inspections by District Inspectors.

	Day
Hotels, boarding & lodging houses..........	3259
Restaurants, tearooms & eating houses......	2731
Bakeries..................................	160
Butcheries................................	1974
Dairies & Milk Depots.....................	1186
Laundries.................................	494
Markets...................................	316
Offensive Trades..........................	125
General...................................	37853
	48098

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The following returns are submitted by the Medical Officer, Native Administration Department:

No. of Natives examined	69,788
No. " " vaccinated	5,735
No. " " unfit	876

REPORT BY PLANS INSPECTOR.

During the period under review 2206 building plans were referred by the City Engineer's office to this Department for examination.

Amendments of diverse character were required in a fairly large number of cases resulting finally in Council approving 1870 plans to the value of £1,633,056. Included in this amount plans for 613 dwellings costing £559,828 and 122 flat-blocks costing £532,970 respectively were approved.

In all approximately 2690 inspections of sites and existing premises were made, including those within the City proper, and others on the boundaries of Greater Durban.

Every effort has been made to co-operate with the City Engineer's Department in maintaining continuity of Public Health policy in regard to building design, construction and finish.

Attention has been concentrated on such matters as licensing requirements in regard to design, structure and equipment, lighting and ventilation, drainage, damp-proofing, elimination of pest and rodent harbourages.

Further, the Department in adhering to the policy of securing a close degree of mutual assistance between the Health and other Municipal Departments and the public generally.

The/.......

The Department experiences pleasure in recording that its efforts at co-ordination and co-operation are still being appreciated and supported on all sides, and in particular by Architects who now have facilities to discuss proposed building schemes, whilst still in embryo, from the Public Health and Licensing aspects.

5. HEALTH STAFF.

Administration and Inspectional.

1 Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.H. Gunn, M.D.,Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Deputy Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.D. English, M.B,Ch.B., D.P.H. D.T.M
1 Asst. Medical Officer of Health	Dr. D.H. Hooper, M.B.,Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Medical Officer (part-time)	Dr. M. Casson, M.R.C.S.(Eng),L.R.C.P.(Lon
1 Venerologist (part-time)	Dr. G.D.H. Wallace, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C. D.P.H.
1 Veterinary Officer	Lt.Col. A.F. Harber, M.R.C.V.S.
1 Actg. Administrative Officer	R.E. Boutle, Cert. R.S.I.
5 Clerks	9 Divisional Inspectors
4 Juniors	11 District Inspectors
5 Typists	4 Probationer Inspectors
3 Lady Health Visitors	1 Interpreter
	4 Messengers.

ity Fever Hospital.

1 Matron	Miss E.M. Ewels	
1 Senior Sister	4 Staff Nurses	4 Ward Sisters
1 Night Superintendent	14 Ward Nurses	1 Seamstress
1 Typiste	1 Cook/Housekeeper.	
Non-European.		
1 Indian Sirdar	6 Native males	
1 Orderlies (Indian)	3 Native females	

hild Health.

1 Medical Officer	Dr. K. McNeill, M.B. Ch.B. P.D.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer	Dr. S. Hatrick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. B.Sc.
1 Clinic Matron (Acting)	1 Driver/Clerk
1 Supervisor of Midwives	3 Indian Health Visitors
1 Asst. Supervisor of Midwives	1 Native " "
4 Health Visitors	2 " " " (part-time)
1 Clerk	3 Indian messengers.
2 Typists	
3 Clinic Assistants	

aundry and Disinfecting Station.

1 Superintendent	C.D. Morning
3 Disinfectors.	11 Ironers
1 Laundryman.	18 Wash boys
1 Assistant Laundryman	3 Ambulance boys
1 Junior	7 Boiler boys etc.
3 Indian Sorters	

Pest Control/......

Pest Control.

1 Supervisor
1 Assistant Supervisor
1 Field Supervisor
1 Senior Overseer

R.O. Stewart, Cert. R.S.I.
7 Overseers
17 Patrolmen
3 Sprayers
4 Relief Workers.

Non-European:

Native: 6 Native Health Assistants.
2 Indunas
20 Labourers

Indian : 2 Sirdars
26 Labourers.

** * * * **

REPORT "B".

HOUSING.

Whereas the construction of dwellings has been well maintained, i.e. 596 the number of flat-blocks erected decreased considerably as compared with the previous year - i.e. 132 comprising 1,120 separate dwellings made up as follows:

1 Roomed flats	397
2 " "	390
3 " "	333

This is in line with the general decrease in building construction associated with the outbreak of hostilities.

Corporation Housing Schemes completed during the year were as follows:

		No. of houses, flats or rooms.
1.	European Economic Housing Scheme, Bottomley Road.	22
2.	European Economic Housing Scheme, Seaforth Road (1st Section)	8
3.	Coloured Economic Housing Scheme, Sparks Estate	10
4.	Coloured Sub-Economic Flats, Melbourne Road	64
5.	Coloured Sub-Economic Housing Scheme, Sparks Estate	24
6.	Indian Economic Housing Scheme, Cato Manor	50
7.	Indian Sub-Economic Housing Scheme, Springfield	75

	Housing Schemes in course of construction during the year 1939-40.	No. of Houses.
1.	Indian Sub-Economic Housing Scheme, Cato Manor (Municipal Employees)...	50

Housing Schemes in course of preparation for commencement in financial year 1940-41 or when Government Funds are available.

		No. of houses, Flats or Rooms.
1.	European Economic Flats, Point Road (191 flats and 21 Single Rooms) ...	212
2.	European Economic Housing Scheme, Seaforth Road (2nd Section) ...	10
3.	European Economic Housing Scheme, Francois Road	46
4.	Coloured Economic Housing Scheme, Sparks Estate	77
5.	Coloured Sub-economic Housing Scheme, Sparks Estate	330
6.	Indian Sub-economic Housing Scheme, Springfield	686
7.	Indian Economic Housing Scheme, Springfield	196
8.	Native Sub-economic Housing Scheme, Blackhurst Estate	1208
9.	Native Hostels, Merebank (to accommodate 5,000 Natives).	
10.	Transfer of Bell Street Native Barracks Point, (Accommodation for 2,400 Natives)	

Consideration of the aforesaid building programme indicates convincingly that Durban's Municipal housing and correlated slum clearance policy has at last got under way.

Following on the preliminary phases outlined above, the main programme of Township Housing will develop as the natural solution of the gigantic Indian and Native slum clearance and re-housing problem. Two main township areas - a European at the north end of the City and a Non-European at the south end - are in course of survey for acquisition and development.

The persistence of war conditions is no reason for the postponement of that part of the programme which relates to land acquisition and basic planning.

During the year, the slum clearance programme initiated in 1939 was carried a step further by complete demolition of the undermentioned slums:

Locality	OCCUPANTS					No. of Dwellings.
	E	C	A	N	Total	
Anson Road - Albert Road - Southampton Street, Point	22	10	31	6	69	12
Orient Lane - Main Road - Randles Rd., Mayville	14	80	411	225	730	117
Cr. Bell & Prince St.	-	3	107	9	119	8
Point Rd., Bell St. & Prince Street	68	-	-	-	68	10
16/18/20 Calder Rd.	-	-	-	94	94	7
177/187 Grey St.	-	-	48	-	48	8
Chancellor Aven, Calder Rd. May.	-	6	62	4	72	13
	104	109	659	638	457	175

In the other proclaimed Slum Areas Umgeni Road, Fir Lane, Kirkwood Avenue, Stamford Hill Road, Dalton-Umbilo, Canada Road and Gale Street, Merebank-Wentworth, Tommó, Mandalay and Mountain Roads, Riverside (Umgeni), South Coast Road, Bluff and Bluff Railway, Warwick Avenue, Old Dutch Road and Acorn Road steady and satisfactory progress is being made. During the year, special regulations were framed in terms of Section 32 of the Slums Act No. 53 of 1934 as amended by Act No. 24 of 1937. Seven defined zones were proclaimed in the backward Areas of the Old Borough, wherein the undermentioned premises were dealt with:

Number complying with regulations	130
Number demolished and re-built	43
Number demolished leaving vacant sites	34
Number reconstructed and repaired	88
Number repaired and renovated	94
Number listed for demolition	151
	540

Attention is drawn to the useful results obtained under adverse conditions in the first year of applying the Zonal Regulations and to the fact that this Department was responsible for suggesting this particular section of the enabling statute. The effect of the Regulations is, briefly, to enable the Department to require necessary improvements to all types of premises within the Zone, including, if need be, demolition of individual insanitary dwellings. Each property-owner within the Zone is obliged to take out a Permit annually, under penalty for failure. A permit is granted only when the premises are in good sanitary condition or when a written undertaking to effect necessary repairs within the claendar year, has been lodged. The Regulations are expected to simplify and expedite procedure in the clearing up of slum - and insanitary conditions generally and to relieve the Slums Committee of much routine business.

* * * * *

APPRECIATION:

I wish to express my appreciation of the loyal service of each member of the staff of the Department, and my thanks to you, Sir, and to the other members of the City Council for courtesy and assistance extended to me throughout the past year.

* * * * *